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Main Topics of the Meeting

Congress on the Fourth Committee

IAC News
In 1964, the committee conducted an initial study of the national organization for the promotion of therapy research. The study was performed to determine the existing knowledge about the effectiveness of various therapeutic procedures, including psychotherapy and drug therapy. The committee found that there was a lack of systematic research on the effectiveness of these procedures, and that there was a need for more rigorous and controlled research in this area.

In 1969, the committee conducted a follow-up study to assess the impact of their initial findings. The results of this study showed that there had been some progress in the field of therapy research, but that there was still a need for more research and more rigorous methods of evaluation.

The committee recommended that additional research be conducted to further explore the effectiveness of therapeutic procedures, and that there be more emphasis placed on the evaluation of these procedures. They also recommended that there be more funding available for research in this area, and that there be more collaboration between researchers and practitioners in the field.

In conclusion, the committee believes that there is a need for more research in the field of therapy, and that there are a number of ways in which this research could be improved. They hope that their findings will help to guide future research in this area, and that the results of this research will be useful to therapists and clients alike.

The committee wishes to thank the staff of the American Psychological Association for their help in the preparation of this report.
REPORT OF THE CHAIRMAN OF THE IAG AGROFORESTRY COMMITTEE

(ABSTRACT)

The one copy of the document was not readable due to a tear on the page, so any attempts to transcribe the content were not possible.
1. Computers and process optimization

November 19, 1962 - Introduction and preliminary discussions.
December 17, 1962 - The "model" concept.
February 18, 1963 - "Servomechanisms using a computer" by Mr. Godfrain.
March 25, 1963 - Vocabulary problem for computer users.
May 20, 1963 - "Examples of computer applications in metallurgy" by C. Hubaut.
June 17, 1963 - Conclusions of the session.

2. Industrial control

December 17, 1962 - "Analog and logic mixed control of industrial processes" by P. Peretz.
January 21, 1963 - "Logic aspect of some optimal automatic control laws" by J. Chartier.
February 25, 1963 - "Optimal research of logic functions" by J. Florine.
March 25, 1963 - "Logic functions in rolling mill automatic control" by P. Willème.
April 29, 1963 - "Some examples of chemical process mathematical models" by R. Juster.
May 20, 1963 - "Digital control of a cement production furnace" by A. Herren.

3. Seminar on sensors

February 26, 1963 - "The role of the sensor in the control loop. The influence of pneumatic transmissisons" by M. Aujard.
March 12, 1963 - "Pressure and differential-pressure sensors. Part 1" by E. Buchet.
March 26, 1963 - "Pressure and differential-pressure sensors. Part 2" by E. Buchet.
April 10, 1963 - "Temperature sensors" by J. Fafchamps.
May 6, 1963 - "Electro-chemical sensors, pH measurement" by Mr. Naveau.

4. Sequence controls

November 23, 1962 - "The application of sequence controls to hydro-electric power station control. The example of the Vandens pumping power storage station" by A. Kazimirovska and D. Greindl.
February 21, 1963 - "Tele-operation systems principle compared with data transmission systems" by B. Mattlet.

France

C.N.A.A. (Centre National de l'Automatisation)

Under the general heading "Production automation by the use of electronic computers", the C.N.A.A. (Centre National de l'Automatisation - National Automation Center) has organized in Paris the following cycle of lectures opened by the President of the C.N.A.A., Mr. Léaut et, member of the Academy of Sciences:

March 20, 1963 - "Relations between the user and the manufacturer in the design of a computer automation" by Mr. Kallmann.
March 26, 1963 - "Design of a large modern unit control" by Mr. Lebel.
April 3, 1963 - "Optimizing a process by means of a reversible analog computer" by Mr. Honoré.
April 24, 1963 - "Machine-tool digital control" by Mr. Aurico.
May 8, 1963 - "Computer simulation of a chemical unit" by Mr. Vallet.
May 15, 1963 - "Optimizing a catalytic cracking unit by means of an industrial computer" by Mr. Lemoxy.
May 22, 1963 - "Centralized ethylene production control" by M. Crico.

Institut Supérieur des Matériaux et de la Construction Mécanique

Under the general heading "Pneumatic automatic control components", the Institut Supérieur des Matériaux et de la Construction Mécanique (Institute of Materials and Machine-Building) organized in Paris a full-day seminar on May 13, 1963, opened by General P. Nicolau, Director of Industrial Mechanics Study Cycles of this Institute, with the following lectures:

- "Sensors" by C. Renet.
- "Logic Elements" by S. Théllies.
- "From pneumatic transducers to industrial process optimizing" by Professor R. Molière (Belgium).
- "Pneumatic transducer: its realization and applications" by C. Soumirovsky.
- "Controllers" by J. Bouchon.
- "Functional design of some controllers" by H.P. Chabrier and J.P. Canard.
- "Motors" by J. Dupuis.
- "Pneumatic transmission elements in a locomotive remote control" by Mr. Laplaiche.
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A Joint American and British Committee are arranging the first International Telemetering Conference, to take place during the week beginning the 23rd September, 1963, at the Institution of Electrical Engineers, Savoy Place, London, W.C. 2, England.

Although this is the First International Conference on the subject of Telemetering, it follows directly a series of annual National Telemetering Conferences held in the United States over the past several years, and is being held in London at the suggestion of the five American sponsoring societies.

The Conference will cover the following aspects of telemetering:

1) Characteristics of the information to be measured.
2) Transducers.
3) Signal conditioning (pre-transmission).
4) Transmitting systems (including coding).
5) Receiving and recording systems.
6) Signal recovery (demodulation).
7) Data reduction, presentation and evaluation (but excluding computers, except incidental to the fore-going).

Interest is in any combination of the above areas and includes theory, systems design and "hardware" techniques.

Bound preprints of all the papers to be presented will be sent to participants before the Conference, and a second volume containing summaries of the papers and a report of the discussion will be available subsequently.

Exhibits

Arrangements are being made for an Exhibition of Telemetering Equipment to be held in London during the week beginning the 23rd September, 1963, in association with the International Telemetering Conference.

Arrangements for the Exhibition are in the hands of the Joint British and American Organising Committee for the Conference, and enquiries relating to exhibits should be addressed to the Exhibit Manager for the North American Committee, whose name and address are:

Mr. F.C. McGavock,
McGavock Associates,
3020 East Colorado Blvd.,
Pasadena, Calif., USA.

The location of the Exhibition has not yet been settled but will probably be one of London's largest hotels.

In addition, there will be an opportunity for exhibits to be mounted at the Institution of Electrical Engineers during the Conference, particularly of equipment closely related to the papers being presented. Anyone interested in exhibiting in this section should contact the Secretary of the Institution of Electrical Engineers, Savoy Place, London, W.C. 2.

I.E.E. Symposium on Automatic Production

I.E.E. (Institution of Electrical Engineering, Savoy Place, London, W.C. 2) is organizing a:

Symposium on Automatic Production in Electrical and Electronic Engineering - 24th & 25th October, 1963 -
(in connection with the National Productivity Year).

It is proposed that the following subjects be included in the Programme of the Symposium:

1. Design of Components for Automatic Assembly.
3. Automatic Production Processes.
4. Automatic Assembly.
6. Automatic Adjustment.
7. Automatic Production Scheduling.

The written material for the Symposium will comprise contributions between 1,000 and 1,500 words in length. Copies of all the material included in the programme will be made available to those attending the Symposium.

USA

American Automatic Control Council (A.A.C.C.)

With the merger of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers (A.I.E.E.) and the Institute of Radio Engineers (I.R.E.), the number of Constituent Societies of the American Automatic Control Council have been reduced from five to four. The three other Constituents are: American Institute of Chemi-
Section III: Control System

Chapter 1: General Considerations on Control Systems

1. Introduction to Control Systems

2. Types of Control Systems

3. Control System Components

4. Control System Design

5. Control System Analysis

6. Control System Implementation

Section IV: Control System Design

Chapter 1: Control System Design Principles

1. Control System Design Criteria

2. Control System Design Methods

3. Control System Design Tools

4. Control System Design Case Studies

5. Control System Design Best Practices
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The present problem is to provide a fast, efficient, and accurate method of storing and retrieving information.  The solution to this problem is to use a new type of memory device, the magnetic core memory.  The magnetic core memory has several advantages over other types of memory such as the semiconductor memory.  The magnetic core memory is non-volatile, it has a very long life, and it is very fast.  The magnetic core memory is also very reliable, it has a very low failure rate.

The magnetic core memory consists of a large number of small iron cores, each of which is connected to a wire.  The wire is used to apply a small magnetic field to the iron core, which causes the core to either align with the field or remain in a neutral state.  This process is repeated many times, and the result is a series of pulses that represent the data.

The magnetic core memory is used in a variety of applications, including computers, calculators, and military electronics.  It is also used in some industrial applications, such as in the control of machinery.  The magnetic core memory is becoming less common, however, as it is replaced by newer technologies such as the solid-state memory.